

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF USE

Painkillers or depressants: Pinpoint pupils, confusion, lack of energy

Stimulants: Sudden extra energy, nervousness, overly talkative

Both: Missing pills, finding loose pills and/or prescription bottles that are not prescribed to him/her

SHORT AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Short-term painkillers or depressants: slowed breathing, constipation, tiredness

Short-term stimulants: increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, irregular heartbeat, reduced appetite, increased body temperature

Long-term: addiction, liver damage, heart damage, depression, insomnia

STREET NAMES

Painkillers (OxyContin, OxyCodone, Percocet, Vicodin, HydroCodone):

Hillbilly Heroin, OC, OxyCotton, OxyCoffin, Percs, Cets, Vikes, Hydro

Depressants (Diazepam, Valium, Xanax): Benzos, Nerve Pills, Downers, Z-bars, Xany

Stimulants (Adderall, Dexedrine, Ritalin): Adam, Clarity, Lover's Speed, STP, Jif, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, Smart Drug, Vitamin R

HOW IT'S USED

Swallowed (as instructed in the directions) or crushed and snorted

WHY IT'S DANGEROUS

Prescription painkillers are the most dangerous group of prescribed drugs because of their ability to stop someone's breathing. Many people combine these drugs with alcohol, which multiplies the effects of both drugs, and may lead to an overdose. Due to their size, shape, and color, prescription drugs may also be mistakenly taken by a child who thinks they are candy.

For help or information, call NCADA at
314.962.3456 or visit ncada-stl.org

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NCADA
9355 Olive Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132

FRANKLIN COUNTY OFFICE
3033 Highway A
Suite 102
Washington, MO 63090

